

POMRIL.
PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC
APPLE JUICE
Invaluable for Stomach and
Diabetes.
Per doz. quarts... \$7.25
Per doz. pints... 4.65
H. PRICE & CO.,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

"GRAND PRIX PARIS" 1900
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893
[91a]


No. 14,518 號捌十百伍千肆萬壹第 日柒初月秋年十叁緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1904. 陸拜禮 號伍十月十年肆零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION
IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.
IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A
SOOTHED, QUIET FEELING.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1381]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
OLD BLEND
WHISKY.
The Brand of the
OLD
COACHING DAYS
Price Per 1 Doz. Bot. \$14.00
" 1 " Flasks 8.00
" 1 " 5.00
" 2 Gallon Jar 14.00 [a2188]

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
Price \$1.00 PER DOZEN
NET
"WHITE HORSE CELLAR"
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a46]

THE WINE GROWERS'
SUPPLY CO.


RONALD RENNIE'S WHISKIES
Green Seal... \$12 per doz.
Perfection... \$14 per doz.
Finest Liqueur... \$16 per doz.
BARRETT & CO., Agents,
Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings
Queen's Road.
[a2347]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a1451]
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(Telephone No. 467.)

WING SUN & CO.,
No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Premises Formerly Occupied by Messrs.
C. J. Gaupp & Co.)
HIGH-CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
SHIRT & BREECHES MAKERS.
Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.
Prices Very Moderate.
Now Showing: Latest Flannel Suitings,
New Stock of Ties, Straw Hats, Felt Hats,
Panamas, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1904. [1912]

CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS,
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel,
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
For terms apply—
B. F. HOWARD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [1621]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A.M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.50 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.
ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.
IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.00 PER CASE.
THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MAIL,"
\$21 PER DOZ.
11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$11.00 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE.
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

C. P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$21 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.
DOURO PORT,
\$15.00 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.
AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$20 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$17.00 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
D.O.M.,
\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.
\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
[a45]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
LONDON.—RANGOON STREET, CRUTCHED FRIARS.
GLASGOW.—ST. ENOCH SQUARE.
SHANGHAI.—FOOCHOW ROAD.
SINGAPORE.—RAFFLES QUAY.
Telephone No. 75.
AND
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE EAST.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1904. [a35]

E. C. WILKS & CO.
CONSULTING MARINE AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
MARINE AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
SHIP-DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION.
ENGINES, PUMPS AND ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER FOR FACTORIES,
POWER INSTALLATIONS, &c.
MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR WORK, &c.
Agents for Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & SON'S ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.
Agents for H. W. JOHN'S ASBESTOS GOODS.
Cable Address "MARINEWORK," Hongkong.
Telephone No. 358.
12, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [a1153]

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GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURNS.
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Choo).
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a38]

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MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The FINEST ENGLISH and FOREIGN-MADE PIANOS are those of
BROADWOOD & SONS,
BRINSMEAD & SONS,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
CHALLER & SONS,
ALLISON & CO.,
DORNER & SONS and STEINWAY & SONS.

They can be purchased in Hongkong from the SOLE AGENTS ONLY, viz:—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [34a]

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23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1905.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, TENNY-
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Jones' Fighting Ships 1904 ... \$13.00
Molesworth's Pocket-Book; Latest ... 4.60
Walton's Steel Ships ... 15.50
Holmes' Ship Building ... 35.00
Sennett and Oram's Marine Engineering 18.00
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Tender ... 1.50
Unwritten Commandment, by Woodgate ... 1.50
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DIARY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE
WAR;
WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
Parts 1 to 10.
Price ... 60 cts. each.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, &c.
BASE BALLS, WIZARD GOLF BALLS,
PUNCHING BAGS, PUNCHING MITTS,
DATING STAMPS, Great Variety.
THE YANKEE STYLO PEN.
CLLINS' GRAPHIC ENGLISH DICTIONARY;
Illustrated with Numerous Engravings
and 16 Full Page Coloured Plates. \$3.00
NEW STOCK.
THREE CASTLE CIGARETTES.
MEDIUM NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.
WILLS' NAVY CUT TOBACCO. [a33]

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
EDM. JOHANNSEN or SIEMSEN & CO. [55a]

CHOCOLATES
A BIG CHOCOLATE DEPARTMENT. THE MOST POPULAR IN TOWN.
ALL KINDS OF CHOCOLATES, AT LOWEST PRICES. THE FINEST
HANDSOMELY-BOXED CHOCOLATES AS WELL AS THE SIMPLEST PURE
CHOCOLATES. CHOCOLATES BY THE POUND OR BY THE BOX.
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY
DELICIOUS MIXED CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS. JUST RECEIVED
FRESH FROM CADBURY BROTHERS, \$1.00 PER POUND.

WATKINS LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
WATKINS BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Telephone 314. [a37]

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昌寶
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.
COUNTERS, PARTITIONS, FITTINGS, ETC.
MADE TO SIZES AND PARTICULARS.
DESIGNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE 460.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a1708]

WHISKIES.
BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED
BLENDS OF SCOTCH WHISKY are
Supplied by Royal Warrant of Appointment to
His Majesty King Edward VII. The Prince of
Wales, and also to the House of Lords and
the House of Commons.
Buchanan's Whiskies are recognised through-
out the World as the Best.
Buchanan Blend ... \$12.50
Black and White ... \$16.50
Royal Household ... \$20.50
Try one case and you will never want any other
Whisky.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,
Wine Merchants and General Storekeepers,
6, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1904. [205]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 3 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1904.

SIENTING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, L'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2277]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, Ltd.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Co.
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [75]

MACAO
AND
CANTON
HOTELS.
A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a2708]

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
The only Reliable Brand is
MARTINI ROSSI
SUCCESSORS
MARTINI SOLA & CO.
AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
Funds nearly
£11,000,000.
BEFORE insuring elsewhere compare the
Standard's rates with those of other
Companies.
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a1612-1]

HONGKONG HOTEL
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
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Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans
in Rooms, if required.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
MODERATE CHARGES! NO EXTRAS!
H. HAYNES,
Manager.
[a45]

THE
PEAK HOTEL.
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a914]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1802]

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Hemphill*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a224]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

A WHISKY OF SURPASSING PURITY & MELLOWNESS.

IN QUALITY, A BLEND OF THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED



VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

IS A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES OF SCOTLAND—SPECIALLY SELECTED—OF GREAT AGE—THOROUGHLY MATURED.

PER DOZEN... \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

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 Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
 Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
 Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. 12th.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VROUX ROAD CH. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1904.

That the spirit of reaction or anti-foreign feeling which in 1900 took the form of Boxerism is not by any means extinct in the North we are frequently reminded by warnings from foreigners resident in the interior. How far we are to accept these warnings as proofs that the embers of the flame of anti-foreign hatred which assumed so anguinary a hue a few short years ago still smoulder and are liable to blaze up again at any moment it is difficult to decide. It must not be forgotten that, however rampant hatred of the foreigner may be in the interior, and even in the capital, a lesson has been taught to the mandarins and to the Government that will not soon be forgotten. The Empress Dowager and her supporters have learned that, even with a crowd of fanatic Boxers behind them, the Chinese forces are wholly insufficient to enable them to bid defiance to the Treaty Powers. At the same time it is possible—and due notice should be taken of the fact—that the Boxers may get up a rising which all the strength of the Peking Government would be powerless to cope with, and a new Government knowing little of foreign resources and caring as little might suddenly spring into existence on the wreck of the Ta-tsing dynasty. We say "might" advisedly, because we do not believe the Boxers are either sufficiently armed or prepared to risk a trial of strength with the Imperial forces. On the other hand, there is also the possibility that this association has honeycombed the capital and chief cities, and could at once, on raising its standard, seduce a large proportion of the Imperial troops to follow it. Some rather suspicious circumstances have occurred of late showing that the feeling of the official class is far from cordial towards foreigners, and that at least a considerable proportion of the mandarins would willingly join in any movement against foreigners if it could be shown that such demonstration could be safely indulged.

The Honan correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, writing from Tsikang-hsien, under date the 24th ult., insists that Boxerism is not dying out in that province, and that now the harvest season is practically over, these agitators are beginning to show activity by putting up placards in the towns. He gives the following translation of one recently posted in a neighbourhood district:—"The unavoidable calamity is at hand. Blood and water will flow in floods. Foreigners come in shoals and settle everywhere. The movement of soldiers will begin at Hsiangyang (10th moon) and the night man will appear. When the five tigers come on the scene the foreigners' life will be a thing of the past. The middle continent will with difficulty be kept intact. Her hills and dales are worth striving for. On both sides of the railway great disorder is evident. The lotus flower is in full bloom. The suffering of the people is full. Those who grasp the meaning of this should avert the calamity and flee for their lives, thus saving their whole family to the third generation." He adds that in the west of Honan, Boxers are very numerous and audacious, and he states that he has seen a proclamation by an official announcing that all foreigners are to be killed on the 15th of the 8th moon (23rd of October); that all their followers are to be removed immediately afterwards; and an advance will then be made to Peking. This may be mere brag, it may be a sportive attempt to create a panic and scare the foreigner, or it may be what is intended if only the conspirators are ready. Meantime, however, it is some consolation to note that the crops in North China have been excellent, and the people will be correspondingly more difficult to arouse, but none the less such threats as those above mentioned ought not to be passed over by the authorities, who could, if so disposed, readily prevent the issue of these mischievous placards. There is always danger of outbreaks when the populace see that the issue of such notices is followed by no official disclaimer or contradiction. It therefore behoves the Foreign Representatives to keep a sharp watch on these demonstrations and to endeavour to discover what, if any, forces lie behind. They ought, meantime, to insist upon the Chinese authorities issuing counter placards, prohibiting such expressions and punishing, where practicable, the authors of such incendiary notices.

The *Kobe Herald* remarks the other day that while the Russians are calling for "no quarter," the Japanese reply "by taking about three-quarters of all in sight."

At Tanjong Pagar on the first of this month a West Indian went "amok" and stabbed five Chinamen and four other natives; no fatalities were recorded. The place appears to have been in an uproar for some time.

The final spike in the railroad from Canton to Samshui was driven in the course of the last week. It was, as is customary in such cases, of silver; and it is reported that before the spike had been down 24 hours it was hauled up and stolen by the Chinese.

The Chinese Debating Society at Kuala Lumpur has the following attractive topic down for October 29th:—"That in the opinion of this House, the Straits Settlements offer better opportunities for the making of Millionaires than the Federated Malay States."

The Sherwood Foresters' dance to-night begins at seven o'clock, not eight. It is the "usual fortnightly practice dance given by the sergeants to their friends." We hope the invited guests will not conclude, from our previous paragraph, that the time has been altered.

Mr. Walter Rand passed his master mariner's examination yesterday. He was examined by Lieut. Knox, R.N. (King's Harbour Master) and Capt. Bestham, of the C.P.R. s.s. *Empress of China*, in seamanship; and by Mr. Basil R. H. Taylor (Assistant Harbour Master) in navigation.

Consequent upon the success attending the production of "St. Louis in Chains" last Saturday, the Catholic Union have decided, by special request, to repeat the performance this evening at their hall attached to the R. C. Cathedral. Full particulars appear in our advertising columns.

The offerings in St. John's Cathedral and the Peak Church on Sunday, October 16th (Hospital Sunday), will be given to the funds of the Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals. The preacher in the Cathedral at matins will be the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen.

The public servants' liability ordinance in Ceylon, which came into operation in 1899, and was meant to shield public servants from the grip of the money-lenders, ceases at the end of this year. It is asserted, says the *Singapore Free Press*, to have been very unpopular with the men whom it tried to protect, and, in many cases, has dealt hardly with them.

This story of A. C. MacLaren is told in *London Opinion*. He was playing a picnic match up country in Australia when one of the batsmen skied a ball very high between the wickets. MacLaren was waiting for the catch, but the striker in running past cried, "Oh, Archie, drop it, do, and I'll allow you to kiss my sister." MacLaren was, of course, proof against such blandishments.

The *Singapore Free Press* of October 7th had the following:—"Much regret will be felt in Singapore and China at the news of the death of Capt. James Young, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Saiyang*. Capt. Young has been here for some time sailing of entente force, and died in the General Hospital early this morning. He has sailed out of the port for a great number of years, and has many friends here, in Hongkong, Ceylon, and Java, between which places his vessel sailed."

It is announced that the British Government has decided upon the appointment of a frontier commissioner in Trans-Caucasia whose duty will be to watch events in the portions of the Governments of Baku, Elisabetpol, and Erivan, which border on Persia, and in the Persian districts of Ardebil and Kara Dagh, and to take the necessary measures in the event of disturbances. He will further be instructed to propose any measures which he may deem advisable for the promotion of friendly relations between the frontier districts, to inquire into the economic condition of the border population, and to settle disputes between Persians and Russians.

The agreement between the British mission and the Tibetan authorities was signed by a Tibetan official called Hut'u-kht'u (Saint); this class of dignitary, to which the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama themselves belong, may be said to constitute the most marked and essential feature of the Tibetan form of Buddhism, who arbitrarily used the official seal of the Dalai Lama which had been left behind by the Dalai Lama when he left Lhasa. Whether Yu Tai, Imperial Chinese Resident, knowing the fact, allowed Hut'u-kht'u to stamp the seal (which had been especially provided by the Chinese government) is not known, and this is the reason, a Chinese paper says, why Taotai Tangshayih has been ordered to Lhasa.

A Ceylon paper reports that the first turbine steamer to pass into waters east of Suez has called at Colombo from Glasgow via Port, on the way to Melbourne. This vessel is the *Loongana*, built for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, by W. Denny and Bros. of Dumbarton. She is driven by three turbine engines made at Newcastle. Her run, chiefly with frozen produce, is to be between New Zealand and Australia. Messrs Denny have hitherto had almost the entire monopoly of building the turbine steamers now afloat, almost all for fast passenger service, across the English Channel, on the Irish Sea, or for Thames and South Coast ports work in connection with the various railway companies. Very rapidly, however, the great shipping companies are adopting the turbine engine in place of the hitherto universal reciprocating engine.

Five foreign engineers (of the Peking Syndicate?) at Changlohu in Honan have been in trouble with the natives following from verbal quarrels and two of them (says a native paper) have been killed and three wounded, one very severely. The chief engineer has wired to the British Consulate in Shanghai about the matter, and Mr. Jamieson with his interpreter has left for the scene to investigate the matter and to negotiate with the local officials.

The Indo-China mails at Marseilles recently state that the authorities of Indo-China are making systematic surveys in search of the mineral yielding radiant. It is added that good hopes are entertained of success. Meanwhile, the search has yielded good results in other directions. At Yen-Bay there have been discovered valuable coal beds, for which measures are to be undertaken for working at an early date.

Under the caption "Unique Freemasonry," a London paper has the following:—"A unique position in the Masonic world was held by Mr. Croser, whose death and burial at sea whilst on a voyage to South Africa is announced at Dover. Mr. Croser was initiated in Hongkong, took his next degree at Dover, while the first lodge he visited as a fully qualified Mason was in South Africa during the Boer war. Mr. Croser was a noted South of England oarsman."

Bookings for the Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company season which opens on Monday next, 17th inst., have been heavy so far, and a most successful visit can be anticipated. The company are expected to arrive to-day. On Monday and Tuesday "The Bells of New York" will be staged, on Wednesday and Thursday "The Geisha," and on Friday and Saturday "A Gaiety Girl." Also there will be a matinee performance of the last mentioned piece on Saturday at 3.30 p.m. Box plans are now open at the Robinson Piano Co.

In the Summary Court yesterday Ying Koi and Lan Wo, cook and boy to Mr. S. Swart, sued him for \$15.8 and \$18 respectively in respect of wages. Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith after hearing evidence gave judgment against the defendant, but advised him to prosecute the plaintiffs in the Police Court for having left his service before their time had expired. The defendant thanked his Lordship for the advice, but said he preferred to let the matter rest as it stood. It should be mentioned that an imputed letter was received by the defendant from the plaintiffs in the course of the case.

The doctor of the Italian cruiser *Elba* met with an accident at Saigon recently while on his way in a motor car to a reception which had been organised by a district official in honour of the visit of the officers. The officers, together with a few Saigon notabilities, went to the function in three automobiles. In turning a corner, the native chauffeur of the car in which the *Elba*'s doctor was riding did not clear the corner and the vehicle was overturned. Only the doctor was injured, but not seriously. The journey was continued in spite of the accident. The *Elba* proceeded on her way home the following morning (1st October).

On page 9 of our to-day's issue will be found an interesting account of a "Homeland Haunt" from the pen of Mr. C. J. H. Halcombe, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers as the author of "Tales from Far Cathay" and an Anglo-Chinese romance entitled, "Called Out: or the Chung Wang's Daughter." Mr. Halcombe's story which we publish to-day is made additionally interesting to local readers by the fact that in the ramble he describes the author enjoyed the companionship of an old China hand, and reminiscences of the Far East are mingled with tributes of admiration to the scenery of Kent.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Fremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):—"Don Torero," "Godard Overture," "Romantic," "Keller Bells Selection," "The Shop Girl," "Ivan Caryll Cornet Solo," "Cradle Song," "Lange Selection," "Reminiscences of the Pianists," "Waltz," "Daddy," "Bachelors," "Two-step," "Hiawatha," "Moret," "God Save the King."

By kind permission of Col. Caulfield and officers, the band of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry will play the following selections at the Hongkong Hotel this evening:—"March," "Uhlans' Call," "Eilenberg Sorensen," "Love in Idleness," "Mackton Selection," "All the Girls," "Buger," "Yalse," "Foot Race," "Thomas," "Dances," "Japanese," "Lange," "Song," "Cradle Song," "Lange," "God Save the King."

Menu:—Hors d'Oeuvres, Eggs a la Russe, Real Turtle Soup, Baked Fish a la Morry, Grilled Wild Pigeon on Toast, Fillet of Beef a la Nelson, Macaroni au Gratin, Brazilian Curry, Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Caper and Broad Sauce, Boiled Bacon and Cabbage, Cold Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce, Plain Salad, Marmalade and Vermicelli Pudding, Apricot Ice Cream, Treacle Tart, Tippy Cake, Fruits—Dessert—Coffee.

The *Korea Daily News* tells a story which our readers may believe or not as they choose. It runs:—"A letter from a Russian officer named Proskienk shows that the Japanese are artists even in death. 'During our retirement,' reads the letter, 'we passed a number of wounded Japanese belonging to the force outflanking us. Seeing one of these, apparently writing a letter, I went over to him. He was sitting in a pool of blood with a badly arranged bandage on his left arm, and a look of suppressed agony on his face. Across his knee, face downwards, was a tattered map, and on this, with a stick dipped in blood, he was laboriously sketching a field gun on the top of a hill, with a little Japanese infantryman running straight at the muzzle. I gave the artist a drink of water.'"

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KUROPATKIN ADMITS FAILURE.

LONDON, 14th October.

General Kuropatkin's latest despatch to the Tsar acknowledges his failure to cope with the Japanese since Liaoyang, in spite of the recent reinforcements. The engagements in the neighbourhood north of Yentai have all resulted successfully to the enemy.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

TOKYO, 13th October.

Marshal Oyama reports that the Russian counter attacks near Panshiho were repulsed along all sides on Wednesday.

The Japanese right army sent one detachment to Shikiatze, eight miles north of Panshiho, to cut off the Russian retreat. The central and left columns meanwhile occupied several eminences north-east of the Yentai mines, and opened a vigorous attack.

The Japanese centre had been brought up the night before (Tuesday) and had captured some heights a few miles east of Yentai in the morning.

In this affair, the Japanese captured two field guns and eight ammunition waggons.

During the pursuit on Wednesday the Japanese captured eleven more trophies (field guns and ammunition waggons) at Lankushishan, together with about 150 prisoners.

One detachment of Russian artillery was enveloped, panic stricken, twelve miles east of Yentai.

(This, perhaps, by the flanking party from Shikiatze, but Marshal Oyama does not say.)

The Russians retreated northwards, in disorder.

On Thursday the Japanese were still pursuing, and "progressing successfully."

The Japanese left had meanwhile (since Tuesday) been continuously attacking the Russians along the railway, less than ten miles north of Yentai [south of the Hun Ho river still]. The central column of the Japanese left army, after repulsing the Russians in strong force, occupied Lantze-chieh, five miles north-west of Yentai.

This occurred on Wednesday afternoon, when they also captured sixteen guns. The Russians, in the retreat which followed, lost four more guns.

Two desperate counter attacks were made by the Russian right, but unsuccessfully, and with heavy losses.

The right column of the Japanese left army was also successful, pursuing the enemy, and capturing five guns and five ammunition waggons near Shihuo.

TOKYO, 14th.

Later details, despatched from Tokyo at five o'clock yesterday evening, say that the Russian counter attacks ceased on Wednesday evening, and that a retreating movement was observable. The Japanese pushed forward at day break on Thursday, and a flanking movement by a strong force of cavalry under Prince Kanin "largely contributed to a favourable development of the situation in that quarter."

The central and left columns of the right army continued the pursuit, the centre being particularly successful in dislodging the Russian rear guard from several strategic points.

The Japanese left army attacked at Shalou and vicinity, occupying several points of vantage.

Japanese re-inforcements were continually arriving from Yentai.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE BALTIC SQUADRON SAILS ONCE MORE.

LONDON, 12th October.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent wires that the Baltic squadron, consisting of 42 ships, has sailed from Revel for Libau.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, 12th October.

The Russian occupation of Sakup, midway between Yentai and Mukden, is confirmed. The subsequent fighting cost the Russians under a hundred in casualties, and was fought in a driving dust storm to which the Russians had their backs and the Japanese their faces. It is intensely cold and there are many cases of frost-bite.

RUSSIAN BRIGADE MISSING.

LONDON, 12th October.

Great anxiety is felt in St. Petersburg in reference to Mischchenko's cavalry force, of which nothing has been heard for two days. This coincides with Reuter's news from Tokyo, which states that a Russian brigade with 2,000 cavalry and two guns had crossed the Taisho on the 9th instant with the object of striking General Kuroki's flank, and that the Japanese had cut off their retreat and hoped to capture the force.

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INJURED.

LONDON, 14th October.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been injured in a motor-car accident at Edinburgh.

[H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, is a Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He is a Field-Marshal in the Army, and served in Canada in the Fenian raid of 1870. He saw service also in Egypt in 1883. He was Commander-in-Chief at Bombay from 1886 to 1890, and is at present Commander of the troops in Ireland. He is G.C.M.G., of the English, Prussian, and Austrian Orders. He has three children, his only son being heir to the throne of Saxe-Coburg, which he resigned, the present ruler being without issue. The Duke is only 64 years of age, and it is to be hoped that his injury will not have any grave result. Ed.]

LADY CURZON'S CONDITION GRAVE.

LONDON, 14th October.

Lady Curzon's condition is now so critical that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Much sympathy is expressed with the Indian Viceroy.

[Lord Curzon married Miss Mary Victoria Leiter nine years ago. She was the daughter of the Washington millionaire. They have two children, both girls. Baron Engeln should have been returning to India about this time, but the sad illness of Lady Curzon has, of course, prevented it. Ed.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

STRANDING OF THE "SWANLEY."

LONDON, 12th October.

The s.s. *Swanley*, after having stranded on the Horns Islands on the 3rd instant, has reached Singapore badly damaged. She has been obliged to land there 2,200 coolies bound for the Transvaal.

RESULT OF THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, 19th October.

Wargrave won; Roudeau was second, and War Wolf third.

STREET TRAGEDY.

Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past four, a fatal accident of an unusual character occurred in Queen Victoria Street, opposite the Central Market. Some pieces of iron catch-water pipe broke loose and fell from the edge of the second story verandah of No. 85, Queen's Road Central, a corner house. They struck two Chinese, of the poorer class, in the street below. One of them, a man in the prime of life, had his head open, and was killed instantaneously; while the other, a lad of about 15 years, received a very large gash on the head and a wound in the back. He was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, while the corpse was first removed to Central Police Station, and afterwards to the mortuary. The road was badly stained with blood, which was removed as quickly as possible. A crowd, mostly Chinese, gathered around, and did not disperse till long after the occurrence.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Seventeen subscription griffins arrived from Shanghai by the s.s. *Kiang Sang*. They were drawn for at Kennedy's Stables, Canvey Bay. The following gentlemen being allotted ponies:—Hon. W. J. Grosson, Messrs. H. N. Mody, A. V. Apear, J. R. M. Smith, K. Wibel, W. A. Cruickshank, E. W. Mitchell, J. Johnstone, White and Perry, C. G. Mackie, Capt. Leslie, T. Christian, H. Humphreys, The Bank Mess, D. Dorabjee, W. J. Walker, and C. M. Ede.

The Singapore team in the Interport Shooting was as follows:—Mohd. Hashim, 73rd Carnatic Infantry; Capt. F. M. Elliot, S.V.L.; Lieut. V. A. Flower, S.R.E. (V); Pta. R. de Silva, S.V.L.; Sergt. C. Keyworth, S.V.A.; Lieut. C. M. Phillips, S.V.L.; Sapr. A. Morrison, S.R.E. (V). The remaining three men were to be selected from Corp. A. E. Murray, Gun. J. Flanagan, Capt. Baker and Capt. Fowles. Firing commenced at 7 a.m. on the 10th inst.

We regret, says the *Nagasaki Press*, to announce the death of an old resident of Nagasaki, Mr. Leo Lessner, who passed away on the 4th instant at 1.30 p.m. Mr. Lessner was 88 years of age and had been a resident of Nagasaki for 20 years. The immediate cause of death, which took place after four days' illness, was heart trouble. He leaves one son, Mr. S. D. Lessner, and a daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Lyons, of Kobe. Mrs. Lyons, who was a passenger on the *Doria* from Hongkong, where she had been to attend to the condition of her father, decided to remain here. Mr. S. D. Lessner had never been separated from his father, with the exception of the six months' absence from Nagasaki during his recent tour around the world. The deceased was honorary member of the Nagasaki Jewish Benevolent Association and Gaby of the Synagogue of Beth Israel.

LOCAL SPORT.

This afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m., the Hongkong Civil Service C.C. play the R.A.M.C. in a League cricket match. The Club team is as follows:—Dr. Atkinson, P. T. Lambie, A. R. Raven, W. E. Weaser, R. W. H. E. Smith, L. E. Brett, W. Braud, and F. T. Robins.

"A" team (cricket) of the Craigengower C.C. meet "A" team of the Civil Service C.C. on the Craigengower ground this afternoon, at a quarter-past two. The Civil Service team is as follows:—A. Brown (capt.), Faller, T. Abby, T. P. Conolly, R. Duncan, W. Gast, G. Hoggarth, S. Kelly, H. J. Knight, C. W. Brett and H. G. Goldsmith.

Another cricket fixture at Happy Valley today is a practice game amongst members of the Hongkong C.C. reserves. It commences at 2.15 p.m.

The Boat Club crews are doing steady work, preparing for the Canton Regatta. Kohler has again taken on the captaincy. There are quite a number of new oarsmen. P.W.D. members alone have a team amongst themselves, and this may be one of those sent to compete at Canton.

This afternoon the V.R.C. hold a scratch four-oar race. The competing teams are captained, respectively, by J. Wicheell, L. E. Lammer, P. P. Musso and H. Rapp. A launch leaves Blake Pier at half-past three, as the race commences at four o'clock.

Notices regarding the forthcoming V. R. C. Regatta are now posted. Entries close next Thursday.

The new Kowloon Cricket Club plays its first cricket match to-day, when it meets the A. O. C. in connection with the League competition.

The V.R.C. football season will not commence till after the conclusion of the six-a-side matches. The ground at Causeway Bay is being levelled, and a match is being held.

On the Cricket Ground to-day Sercombe Smith's team plays R. Hancock's team, 14 a side. Only 11 men will field at one time. The teams will be the same as published previously, except that J. R. Gillingham will take the place of Sgt. Major Webb in Sercombe Smith's team.

The Wigwam Tennis Tournament, being played at Kowloon, is now in its final stages. The final of the doubles handicap lies between the brothers Hancock and Beattie and Logan. The singles handicap is in its fourth round.

Members of the Hongkong Polo Club play practice games, on their ground at Causeway Bay, three times a week. No matches, however, have as yet been arranged.

A Rugby practice game will be played this (Saturday) afternoon between teams drawn from the Hongkong Football Club, as under. Kick-off 4.45 p.m. Chard's team will play in club colours; Sandford's team in other colours or in white.

H. C. Sandford Team:—Moore (full back); Maddaford, de Paris, Wilson, Stoye (three-quarters); Clark, Lockie (halves); Sandford, Rowley, Davidson, Cumming, Bourneier, Willis, Shaden, and S. O. Else (forwards). H. F. Chard's Team:—Crofton (full back); Bateman, Dixon, Long, Sanders (three-quarters); Kempthorne, Hannay (halves); Chard, Strover, Duncan, Hanson, Rogers, Chesney, Newman and Hayward (forwards).

Three races in the V.R.C. Regatta will be set apart for juniors and two for senior members, while the usual grey race and tub race for non-rowers in the four-oared races, boys' races, police races, snake boats, and if possible a dragon boat race, will be provided.

The Canton Regatta will be held on November 25 and 26. Hongkong crews are invited to compete in the following events:—Pairs Oars on the first day; Double Sculls and Four Oared Challenge on the second.

Last evening's Six-a-side football match, Knyvett v. Gray, resulted in a draw, no goals being scored.

OMPAX.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER MOUNTED TROOP.

THE FIRST DRILL.

Some two dozen members of the Hongkong Volunteer Mounted Troop were drilled on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday afternoon, by Lieutenant Gresson. Lieut. Gresson went about his work in a very business-like manner. He was not new to his duties, having been a Lieutenant in the Light Horse at Shanghai. The troop are to have uniforms, saddles, rifles with buckles, and everything else required, excepting their mounts, supplied by the Government. The drilling yesterday afternoon made a pretty spectacle, but had all the mounts been China ponies, it might have looked still better. "If members of the troop all had gray China ponies," said a spectator, "the effect would be very fine. They might then call themselves the Hongkong Grays." At all events, China ponies and riders do not mix very well. When the horsemen were drawn into line the ponies—which included *Pandora*, *Desert King* and *Zufall*—seemed to think that they were about to be rodeo. It is understood that many more members are joining the troop.

A VISIT TO THE FORMOSAN HEAD HUNTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

While in Formosa two months ago I was fortunate enough to be able to pay a visit to the borders of the savage territory. The centre of the island is inhabited by eight tribes of aborigines, who, although they have been driven from the lower parts of the island, have made good their stand in the mountains, where no stranger can penetrate save at risk of his life. For hundreds of years these tribes have withstood their enemies, Portuguese, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese in succession, and in all probability they will remain in possession for many decades to come. It is quite out of the question to attempt their extermination, for the hills are their fastnesses and they are in great numbers. The Japanese, recognizing that systematic warfare against them is impracticable, have adopted the wiser policy of conciliation, entirely dropping the treacherous methods of the Chinese. They are establishing a chain of posts, which is intended in time to completely encircle the savage territory. Each of these border posts is in constant communication with its neighbours. The telephone is used, and daily visits are paid from the bases by patrols of armed police, so that there is no danger of their being cut off. The savages are encouraged to come in and barter goods, and are always well treated. Some of the children have been sent to school in the capital, and so it is hoped that civilisation will be gradually introduced among them.

There is something very attractive about a people which has never known a master. Wild and cruel they may be, but yet liberty has existed among them from the dawn of history. A visit to them is of the greatest interest, and there is also an element of danger which adds a spice of excitement. Only last year a band of Atayals, the most northerly tribe, travelled swiftly down from the hills ten miles from the capital, and all unobserved crept in the dead of night into Banks, a suburb of Taihoku, where they began an indiscriminate massacre. The police and military were called out, and soon dispersed the savages, but not before they had taken as trophies over a score of heads. A raid on this scale is of course rare, but not infrequently a single savage will pounce down on a solitary Chinaman, and carry off his head into the hills, where in a moment he is beyond all possibility of capture.

Having taken in all that I could about this people, I set off at six o'clock morning from Taihoku. Two hours' jinrikisha ride brought me to Shinton, where a courteous constable procured a mountain-chair for me. Two more hours over rough mountain tracks, three times forded across a foaming river, and I arrived at Katsushaka, an outlying village of the Pe-po-han (civilised aborigines who dress in Chinese style). Another mile and I was at Dogura, the first border post. An aqueduct is being built beyond this place, and hundreds of coolies—many of them Japanese—are at work on it. Here the mountains narrow to form a gorge hundreds of feet in depth, at the bottom of which the river dashes on its way over huge boulders.

Dogura is the first of three posts built on the bank of the river. At the second of these I had my first view of the savages, who had come in to taste the sweets of civilisation in the form of samshu and tinned stores. In return for these they had brought in deer-horns and hides. They were nothing except a loin cloth and were all armed with long heavy knives two feet long; their rifles had been left behind, as there is some risk of their overpowering the guard. Two or three women had come in also, and their dress and appearance marked them as being of a different race from Chinese and Japanese alike. The married women wear only a petticoat, but the maidens are dressed in very stylish fashion—their garments being a bright scarlet colour, while to add to their beauty they wear carved and painted pieces of bamboo through their ears. Men and women alike have their faces painted in a peculiar fashion, green being the fashionable colour.

I was as interested to the savages as they were to me; for it seems that foreigners have only on one or two occasions penetrated to this part of the border. I was received in a very friendly way, but at the same time I felt that no trust could be put in the savages, whose faces bore the stamp of treachery and blood-thirstiness.

Thanks to the kindness of the chief inspector, with whom I was fortunately able to converse in Japanese, I went up to the remotest post. With an escort of sturdy little Japanese, I followed a path leading for five miles along the valley, through which the foaming river dashes its way. The hills here are covered with vegetation so dense that it is impossible to make one's way through it, where the unfriendly savages might be lurking, so that altogether it was an uninviting forest, though the variety and rich colour of the foliage made it very beautiful. The whole scene—the lofty hills, the roaring river, and the dense green forest, was most romantic, and the sense of hidden danger added to the feeling of adventure.

At length, shortly after passing a sulphur spring, we reached the last post, where I was received with the unfailing courtesy of the Japanese. One cannot but be impressed by these gallant policemen, who live in the midst of danger no less real because it is unseen, and are constantly exposed to attacks of fever in this lonely spot; but who are always cheerful and happy in the performance of their duty. Beyond this spot no one can go; the silent forest stretches for mile after mile beyond the ken of civilised man, its denizens, man and beast alike, savage and unapproachable. Such was my visit to one of the few places in the Far East where civilisation has not yet laid her hand.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 14th October.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING FIRST MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED ARSON.

A Chinaman was charged on remand with setting fire to No. 11, Eastern Street, West Point. Mr. R. Master, solicitor, defended. The case was further remanded.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING SECOND MAGISTRATE).

NOT PROVEN.

A man charged with committing a robbery, with violence, at Quarry Bay, was discharged.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

T. Hynes, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of a Chinaman at the Quarry Bay Shipyard, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ALLEGED PROCURING.

Two Chinese women were charged with bringing a girl, under the age of 16, into the Colony for purposes of prostitution, and harbouring her. The case was remanded.

HARBOUR OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

A man and a woman were charged with obstructing the fairway with their sampans, when the s.s. *Australian* arrived at Hongkong. Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, defended. They were fined \$2 each.

RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES.

An Indian summoned three other Indians for assault. Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, defended. Complainant stated that the men got him down on the ground, and poured a lot of brandy into his mouth.

Mr. Grist: So that you would not feel the pain while they were assaulting you?

Complainant: Yes. (Laughter.)

The case was dismissed.

CASE REHEARD.

The case of a man a few days ago sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for theft of rope was reheard. Mr. Grist appeared for the defence and produced new evidence. The defendant was discharged.

SENSIBLE RUSSIAN COMMENTS.

Commenting on the evacuation of Liaoyang, the *Russ* of 6th September says:—

It cannot be concealed that public opinion did not expect the abandonment of Liaoyang. It appeared from telegrams from General Kuropatkin that he was only awaiting an opportunity of measuring his strength against the enemy. This hope has not been realized, and the most evident result of the new state of affairs is that the war will be prolonged. China, thanks to Japanese agitators, is in a state of great ferment. The Japanese, on their part, are desirous of hastening to restore Mukden to China. All this does not permit us to say that all is going for the best as far as we are concerned. In retreating into Manchuria we are increasing little by little the number of our soldiers, while the Japanese are lengthening their line of communication and consequently diminishing their force. All that would be true if the Japanese could not increase the number of their troops at the theatre of war. The statistics regarding the number of soldiers whom Japan can place in the field and those whom we possessed six months ago are below the actual figures. With the enthusiasm of the nation and the war-like spirit penetrating all classes of society in Japan the recruits of seven months ago are now accomplished soldiers, whose capacity is continually increasing. The Japanese Government will thus have the possibility of sending recruits, but it is certain that the time will come when the Japanese Government will not be able to oppose the Russian army as a whole with an equal force. Our army is undoubtedly much more powerful.

On September 9th, the same journal remarks that the principal cause of the Russian reverses has been the fatal under-estimation of the strength and capabilities of the Japanese forces. "The operations at Liaoyang," proceeds the *Russ*, "prove that the Japanese successes are not merely the result of numerical superiority but that the Japanese are able to win battles on equal terms thanks to their extraordinary bravery and to the skilful handling of their troops. The latest news from Tokyo indicates that Russia cannot reckon on Japan's inability to increase her forces in the field, and that to the personal courage of the Russian soldiers must be added perfect organization and intelligent leading. Above all, it is essential to ensure that unity of command which Napoleon considered of paramount necessity in warfare and which is absent in Kuropatkin. He commands the Manchurian army, but he is not a true commander-in-chief."

JAPAN'S JUVENILE ADULTS.

The *Japan Herald* reports a novel entertainment recently given by Mrs. Irving Bell. It was called a "Banzai children's party." As the little guests arrived each was presented with a Japanese soldier's hat, sword, and belt. After marching round the lawn singing the popular Japanese war song, they filed in to tea. The decorations of the table were original and effective; the centre-piece taking the form of a large Red Cross, and strings of gay coloured flags hanging in festoons from the ceiling. A party of young girls aided the hostess in attending to the wants of the little ones, these being attired in the costume of the Red Cross nurses. During the tea a little speech was made by Mrs. Carey Hall, which was responded to by three young *Banzai* from the children. After the party repaired to the lawn various games were engaged in, and according to the account the youngsters of Yokohama will have reason to remember with pleasure for a long while their first *Banzai* tea.

THE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. L. W. Lyde, writing to the *Times* from the University College, London, does not appear to hope much from the efforts of the Cotton Growing Association. In part he says:—As you say, the cotton market is international, and an increased supply of any usable kind of cotton must more or less relieve the pressure of demand on other kinds. But the process of improving any kind by scientific culture is necessarily very slow; and in the meantime England, with twice as many spindles as any other country in the world, needs fine cotton for her most typical textile products, if not for the larger proportion of them.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps more important for us to find, and press on the development of, some hundred thousands of acres which can grow fine cotton, than to spread our efforts over as many hundred thousands of square miles which can only grow cotton of inferior quality. And, if so, too much importance is being attached to our tropical possessions in Africa.

The fact that they are in the tropics seems to be quoted as of supreme importance, and it certainly does guarantee a season long enough to ripen a cotton crop properly. But at least 90 per cent. of the total known cotton supply of the world, including all the finest, is grown outside the tropics; and the finest tropical growths come from Fiji and Tahiti, which are more than 20 degrees from the thermal equator, and from Peru, where the altitude of the plantations makes the climate "temperate."

Further, the total amount of rainfall is of infinitely less importance than its seasonal distribution. The young plant requires abundance of moisture to develop stem and leaf, but in the mature plant green growth only diverts energy from the production of bolls, and excessive rain rots the pods. Your correspondent says that the British Cotton Growing Association has described one sample of Sierra Leone cotton as "of excellent quality and most suitable for Lancashire spinners"; and no doubt that one specimen was as thus described. But in nine years out of ten, the early spring in Sierra Leone is practically rainless, while the late summer may record from 40 in. to 50 in. in half as many days. This does not much affect the native cotton, but it is fatal to the finest qualities.

Again, the matter of relative humidity seems to be ignored, and therefore too much importance is attached to irrigation areas. But, in increasing quality and strength of fibre, the natural growth of the Eastern Sudan is said to be superior to the irrigated growth even of Egypt. The conditions in the Central Sudan are somewhat similar to those in the Eastern, and there is scarcely a limit to the quantity of cotton which Northern Nigeria could produce, but your correspondent's suggestion that Northern Nigeria is "alone capable of producing all the cotton that Lancashire wants" ignores the question of quality—i.e., the proportion of fine work done in Lancashire. In a word, what is wanted immediately seems to be not so much search for new areas—although these areas may continually be made to produce very good qualities of native cotton (well up to 120's twist or less)—as the redevelopment of old areas, especially islands just inside or just outside the tropics, in the path of a warm ocean current, and not cut off by any intervening land from the full action of the ordinary seasonal winds. The British Empire possesses such areas in, e.g., the West Indian and Fiji Islands; all the "Sea Island" cottons belong to the Gossypium Barbadosense, which took its name from its original home—Barbados—and Fiji once produced the finest cotton in the world.

Apart from the question of quality, islands have obvious advantages over such continental areas as our new African possessions in such matters as transport and freedom from both abnormal temperatures and untimely frosts.

TWO SHANGHAI CONSULS.

"Mr. John Goodnow, the doyen of the Consular Body at Shanghai, to whose hands just now is committed the delicate task of protecting foreign interests after China's confession of impotence, is young for his position as senior. This is his first diplomatic position, but he has held it for seven years, hence his seniority. He has got to know the Chinese very well in at times, as well, in fact, that the powers that be at Washington appointed him a Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with China a couple of years ago."

"Far ahead of Mr. Goodnow in point of years and experience is Sir Polham Laird Warren, the British Consul-General at Shanghai. He was a student interpreter in the China Consular establishment when his American confrère was bowling hoops and playing marbles. But prior to taking his present responsible position Sir Polham had practically boxed the compass in China, and came to Shanghai as permanent Consul-General only three years ago. He and the youthful doyen—Mr. Goodnow—is only forty-six—hit it off very well, and the situation will be faced with tact and due courage."

These two extracts from the *St. James's Budget*, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, serve to show how the recent trouble over the *Asakido* and her consort was viewed at home. To us on the spot there did not seem to be any very pressing danger, certainly not enough to require any great amount of courage to face. We knew that when the Russians had procrastinated all they could, they would climb down as they have persistently done for the last six months. At the same time, had there been any reason for a display of firmness, I don't know that there would have been two Consuls here to whom I would rather have entrusted Shanghai honour and Shanghai interests than to the two gentlemen so sympathetically referred to above.

ENLARGEMENTS.

The best way to preserve your Pictures is to have them enlarged. Small prints are liable to be thrown about and thus made dirty or lost; while enlarged ones, framed and hung up, will last for ever, besides serving as decorations to the walls.

LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee).

Hongkong, 8th August, 1904.

SHOW PEOPLE IN THE EAST.

The Fanny Stanley Theatrical Company is well known throughout the East, therefore the following, from the *Indian Planter's Gazette*, may prove of interest:—There has been a further split up of the remnant of Fanny Stanley's great army. Mr. Neville and his wife will not accompany the Driscoll-Empson combination on the tour which begins after the production of *East Lynne* to-night but open simultaneously on their own account at the Opera House in *The Private Secretary*. Mr. Bert Barry has joined this combination, hatched we believe in the Adelphi Hotel, as comedian, and there are others whose identity for the present is veiled by appellations from the most recent "Peering." Mr. Alec Middleton has gone to Darjeeling with a set of brand new pictures of the war in the Far East, and Mr. Pufford accompanies him. Miss Vivienne Dagmar, after teaching the Bombay amateurs to dance, has flitted to Japan with Miss Annie Sherar, her faithful helpmeet. Willie Freear, the brother of the famous Louie Freear, is doing monologues in Burma, and the Liddard Drevitz and Dallas companies are still on the road. There is plenty of talent of sorts therefore knocking about India to keep things going until the cold weather "pots" put in an appearance.

FLOUR FOR JAPAN.

According to a report by Mr. A. MacLean, Commercial Agent for Canada at Yokohama, there would appear to be a good opening for Canadian flour in Japan. Some Japanese bakers claim that they are able to obtain from Canadian flour as much as 15 per cent. more bread than from the American, while others say the difference is very slight.

The quality of flour most largely used in Japan is that known to the trade as "straight," fancy brands being so far very little used. At present, the chief supplies come from the Pacific Coast States. The flour mostly favoured is that containing a large percentage of starch, and it is used largely in the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli and steamed cakes. The consumption of such food is increasing largely in the country, though the Japanese as yet are not large bread consumers.

Several dealers suggest shipping to the Yokohama market trial shipments of sacks of flour weighing about 24 lbs. each. At present there is a difference of about 2s. 1d. per barrel (or four bags), against Canadian flour, so that Japanese bakers are only able to use it for fancy baking. Mr. MacLean thinks that a business could be worked up for Manitoba No. 1 Hard, notwithstanding its high price, if the right methods be adopted. He insists most strongly that no attempt be made to palm off inferior goods of any kind.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The A.L. steamer *Maria Victoria* left Singapore for this port on the 13th Oct., and is due here on the 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.
The P. & O. steamer *Banca* is due here about the 20th Oct.
The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 14th Oct., and left again at midnight same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th Oct.
The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Amoy at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th Oct., and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. to-day.
The Indo-China steamer *Komang*, from Calcutta and the Strait, left Singapore for this port on the 13th Oct., p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The China Navigation Co.'s *Taming* arrived from Manila yesterday with the mail and passengers. She brought 500 tons of hemp.
The s.s. *Shuhada* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 2,000 tons of rice for the Yuen Wo Hong.
The s.s. *Signal* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 1,600 tons of rice for Messrs. Jensen & Co.
Mr. A. K. Marty's s.s. *Hanoi* arrived from Haiphong and Hoiha yesterday with 900 tons of general merchandise.
The s.s. *Kongwai* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 2,000 tons of rice for Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
The s.s. *Decima* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 1.6 tons of rice for Messrs. Sander, Weller & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.
Queen's Road, West.
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.
Venite, Goss, Te Deum, Laves, Jubilate, Ouseley: Hymns, 274, 313, 586, and 579.
Holy Communion, 12.15.
Evening Prayer.
Magnificat, Turl: Nunc Dimittis, Jones: Hymns, 295, 490, 584, and 581.
The Church launch *Dayeeping* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10 and 6); returning afterwards. The Answering Penant is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome: Books, &c., provid. d. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

ASHLEY ROAD HALL, KOWLOON.

No. 6, Ground Floor.
Services.
Lord's Day, 11 a.m., Breaking Bread.
Lord's Day, 6.30 p.m., Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday, 7 p.m., Bible Class.
Thursday, 7 p.m., General Meeting.
Saturday, 7 p.m., Prayer Meeting.

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

THIS IS A

PURE
PLEASING
POPULAR
PALATABLE
PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DR. NEWELL WILSON. DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

31—QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building)
Hongkong 18th, February, 1904.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin; scalp and hair. Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectively, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sensative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sporting, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Agents: London, 2, Courter House St.; Paris, 6, rue de la Paix; Australia, 2, Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 27, Columbia Ave.; Hong Kong & Shanghai, 17, Queen's Road Central.

[61-6]

TONG CHONG WO & CO.
No 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Manufacturers of Hand-made Pure HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES
They are made of best Havana leaves and possess a mild and choice flavour.
Inspection courteously invited.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1904. [1333]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. London.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN Bark "EVIE J. RAY," 919 tons net register, now in port. For particulars, apply to the Captain on Board or to SANIER, WELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1904. [2418]

TO LET.

No. 58, CAINE ROAD, European Residence, consisting of SIX ROOMS, with Verandah, Separate Kitchen, Bathrooms, and a Fine View of the Harbour.

Possession 1st January, 1905.

Apply to—

MANAGER,
China Merchants S.M. Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1904. [2448]

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the Public of Hongkong that I have from the First day of October, assumed charge of the CONSULATE for Cuba in this Colony.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. ANTONIO BERNARDO ZANETTI.

3, Lower Castle Road,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1904. [2447]

TO LET.

THE whole of the SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, formerly known as the Alexandra House, opposite the Post Office. Also rooms or offices on the First Floor of same address.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT,
Above Address.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1904. [2449]

HONGKONG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
(EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT).

A COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES for Men has been arranged to commence NEXT SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

The First Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. C. H. HICKLING on "The Social Results of Early Christianity."

Friends are cordially invited.

W. J. SOUTHAM,
General Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1904. [2450]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1904, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land adjoining Inland Lot No. 1689 in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing on the 4th February, 1901, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Indian Lot No. 1716	No. of Sale.	Registry No	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
				N.	S.	E.	W.			
				ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			
			Peak Road.	40	40	60	60	2,400	16	60

INTIMATIONS

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

NEW IRON FRAMED PIANOS
\$425.00

GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

MASTER PIANO PLAYERS
\$385 AND \$500

PLAYING ALL THE NOTES OF THE PIANO \$650

PERSONALLY SELECTED PIANOS BY
BECHSTEIN. KAPS.

HOPKINSON. KRAUSS. RACHALS. & C.

BABY GRANDS

Hire OR Credit

Hongkong, 10th October, 1904. (2150)

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commended by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times*,
"Particularly good."—*Academy*.
By E. C. Cook & Enlarged Edition
AND E. T. Cook, M.A.

ENVIRONS. 24 Maps and Plans
60 Illustrations, 10 Maps, 6s.

NORTH WALES. 60 Illustrations,
10 Maps, 6s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. 80 Illustrations,
12 Maps, 6s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandudno, Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Tintern, Barnmouth, Dorchester, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Llandudno, Rhyl, Betws-y-coed, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LIANGCOLLEN: DARLINGTON & CO. LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO. (1770)

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel. 367. Depot, Lee House Street, Tel. 374.

F. P. DANENBERG, General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. (122)

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road. Price 15 cents per copy cash.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what its professors to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infants to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1903.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes [57]

HIRANO WATER. THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST Bottled in Japan by H. E. RYNNELL & Co.

Beware of JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. (1898)

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "Iwasaki," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

A1, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters A addressed.

MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: COMPANIA MARITIMA.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenal; the Imperial Railway; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinew, Numazuta and Kani-Yamada Cellulose and also Hojo Colliery, which will be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buxton Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tsgawa) and Matsushita Coals.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1904. (11)

AN APPEAL

THE SISTERS who direct St. Antonio's Convent at Macao will be very thankful to Shopkeepers, Linen-drillers, Clothiers and Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, books of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, no matter how small, of which they cannot make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in the convent, especially the little ones, opportunity for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even of a square inch, can be stitched together and very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth that would otherwise be thrown away. These articles are bought by charitable persons, and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their very large establishment, which is maintained by the earnings of the girls themselves, who lead by no means an idle life within the convent walls.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. (17)

ONE REASON FOR THE JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

An important reason why the Japanese plans of campaign have been carried out with almost mathematical precision, whilst those of the Russians have apparently been badly arranged, is that the Japanese have taken the trouble to acquire the common medium—the Chinese language—for the obtaining of information. The lesson is a most serious one to the British nation which treats with proverbial contempt all other modern languages than its own.

The Russians, who are almost born linguists as far as European tongues are concerned, have, with rare exceptions, failed most seriously as regards "Mandarin" Chinese, which is the one spoken language of Manchuria. The following may be adduced as the chief causes of failure:—First, though the ultimate object was the absorption of this rich country, the process was to be quiet and gradual. The Boxer outbreak precipitated the event, and suddenly the whole prize was in her grasp, with almost no Russians able to speak the language of the people.

Efforts were made to train men in the Institute for Eastern Languages at Vladivostok, but only a few students have hitherto proved practically efficient. Further, everything has been unsystematic, and but a small number of those Russians in the country have even attempted to master Chinese, finding it, as many Englishmen on the coast do, easier to muddle along with the wretched "pidgin jargon," which may be sufficient for running a household, but is not so when matters of grave importance are at stake. The Russian railway constructors engaged a number of the Chinese who could speak "pidgin Russian" and who, for various motives, had settled in Russian territory. These, as a rule, were an utterly unprincipled set, who, as all natives do, formed cliques or secret guilds, which made it almost impossible for any but their own kith and kin to become interpreters. The primary consequence was that there were continuous and bitter complaints from the common people that they were always being unreasonably cheated by these, as they regarded them, traitors to their country, who, however, were rarely loyal to their employers. Thus, whilst the Russians spent, for the same purposes, far more money than the English engineers on the Imperial Chinese lines, the former are hated, whilst the latter, owing largely to their selection of a better class of assistants, and even more to their careful attention to the direct disbursement of funds, are greatly respected.

"If these English railway constructors would only learn to speak our language," say the people, "our relations with them would be perfect." The few Russians who can speak Chinese are always much sought after.

The Chinese language, according to Stent's valuable vocabulary and that great work, Giles' Dictionary, is written in Romanized letters, only 408 words, with many to the non-native ear almost imperceptible tones, breathings, and other modulations of the voice. It is, therefore, simply impossible to write anything but common, everyday matters, of which the meaning can be understood from the context, in any other form than that of the Chinese ideographs, of which many thousands are in common use, each with a definite meaning. Thus, all official documents in the diplomatic departments in Peking are most carefully written in Chinese ideographs, and the British Consular service owes much of its power to the fact that all of its members are Chinese scholars.

To write Chinese with Roman letters is bad enough, but with the Slavonic it is confusion itself. One person will write a name one way, and another, with a slightly different ear, will write the same word with other letters; and unless one's tongue is already accustomed to pronouncing Chinese, no other person will reproduce them so as to be really understood by any native, unless, perhaps, his own servant. The Russians, therefore, have held on most tenaciously to their evil genius, the low class native interpreter, as to the lesser of two evils. Never quite certain of the names of localities, or even as to the descriptions of places, hills, rivers, &c., unless very well known, they have been constantly in difficulties. Add to these that, with rare exceptions, the natives would enjoy deliberately misleading the Russians, whilst their regular interpreters would not hesitate to play them false, and it is easy to see at what disadvantage they have been placed. The astute native villager, under the guise of dense stupidity, will most cleverly find out the intentions of the "Maotzu" or "hairy rebel," as the Russian is termed, especially by his own native employees, and most willingly hand the knowledge on to the Japanese.

Again, the ordinary Russian soldier, having but a very poor education, cannot compare for intelligence with the Japanese private, who has in most cases been to an up-to-date school and learned to read and write the Chinese characters, and can thus find out definitely and correctly every item of information he may require. He, as the natives would not purposely mislead him, is in no doubt as to the exact distance or the names of the smallest places.

MINING IN KWANG-TUNG.

To promote mining interests in the province of Kwang-tung the Viceroy of Liang-kiang has issued a notice calling upon the wealthy officials and merchants of Canton to found companies to explore and work the rich mineral deposits in the various districts without delay, or they will surely fall into the hands of foreigners, as the Peking Syndicate has done in Shan-si. The native gentry are to make detailed reports to His Excellency as to the number of surveyed and unsurveyed mines and also the number of work and unworked mines in their respective districts, in the hope that they may be worked by joint Government and mercantile capital or by either alone, so as to promote the mining industry and obtain funds to meet the important requirements of the Imperial Government. The Viceroy will ask the Throne to bestow suitable rewards on the well-to-do gentry and merchants if they subscribe sufficient capital to work mines in the province.—*Tientsin Official Gazette*

Rowland's Odonto Whitens the Teeth.

Prevents Decay Sweetens the Breath

Sold by Grocers and Chemists

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. (1383-3)

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 14th October, 1904.—Business in Indo-China and China Sugars has been somewhat quieter during the past week, but otherwise a fair general enquiry has been met with, and a moderate volume of business transacted, mostly at gradually improving rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$650, \$655 and \$659, closing firm with further buyers at \$660. London has advanced to 467. 10s. 0d. Nationals have weakened to \$38 sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions under an unsatisfied demand have continued to advance, and sales at \$810, \$815, \$817½ and \$820 are reported, market closing strong at \$825 buyers. Cargoes have also appreciated considerably, and after sales at \$265, \$267½ and \$270, are in further request at the latter rate. China Traders remain quiet with probable sellers at \$61. North China and Yangtzes are unchanged with buyers at Tls. 75 and \$145 respectively.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have sold and are still required for at \$87. Hongkongs are firm with probable buyers at \$345.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$291, and close steady with probable buyers at the rate. Indo-China have been booked at \$131 cash, \$134 to \$135 December and \$137 March, and close steady with a few shares obtainable at \$131 cash. China and Manilas have declined to \$25½ sellers. Douglas has again been placed at \$32. A few Star Ferries (old) are enquired for at \$40; new shares however are on the market at \$30. Shell Transports have declined to 24½ sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after falling to \$238 cash rose quickly to \$240 and \$242, at which rates fair parcels changed hands, but at the close a weaker feeling has again set in, and a few shares are said to be obtainable at \$238 cash. On time fair lots have been booked at \$245 to \$250 March, and at \$245 and \$247 December. Luzons are easier with sellers at \$8.

MINING.—Rams continue in request at \$6.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$225 cash and for the settlement, but close easier with sellers at \$224 cash. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have improved to \$114 with sales and further buyers. Farrahams have gradually weakened, and are now quoted Tls. 174 sellers. New Amoy Docks neglected at \$27½ sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have improved somewhat with sales at \$150, \$151 and \$152, but close with sellers at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands are procurable at \$39, and West Points at \$60. Humphreys' Estates have been booked at \$12½ and \$5 for the old and new issues respectively. Hongkong Hotels sold and have further buyers at \$137. Shanghai Lands can still be placed at Tls. 112.

COTTON MILLS.—Nothing doing in the northern stocks, but in Hongkong Cottons a fair business has been transacted at the reduced rate of \$10.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold, and are still in demand at \$31. China Borneos have advanced to \$11½ buyers. Fenwicks have been booked at \$47 and are obtainable at the rate. Ices are procurable at \$250 and Tramways at \$390. Steam Water-boats have declined to \$21 sellers, and Powells to \$11½ sellers. Providents are slightly firmer with sales at \$95.

MEMOS.—Union Insurance Society's ordinary yearly meeting on the 20th inst. Canton Insurance Office, ordinary yearly meeting on the 21st instant.

Perspiration and Dust, so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap.

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains no Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin, and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment contains pure Carbolic Acid (Oxidizing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

[2380-1]

MAKES THE SKIN as SOFT as VELVET

REMOVES ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, AND KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING during the summer.

Bottles, 1/1, 1/2, and 2/6 each.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

[2380-1]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1710, CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAURE WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903. 21

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HISTORIC HOMELAND
HAUNTS.BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE, AUTHOR OF
"THE MYSTIC FLOWERY LAND," ETC.

If profit and good health you seek,
Two hours of time will pay
A year of life for every week.
You wander in the moon
A sound investment, "quoth the Monk;
"Record it," cried the Fowl.
"Who'll find the quill? Who'll find the book?"
"The Heron," quoth the Owl.

A Guard rang the bell, and shortly afterwards the 11.25 a.m. train from London came hissing along, and with a rumbling rush steamed into the station of Herne Bay, and, pausing there, discharged its passengers for this popular seaside resort.

Then I saw the familiar form of my old Hongkong friend, "The Plodder," approaching along the platform. He had come to spend a week-end holiday with me, and I was to meet him. Being an exceedingly busy man, he could only spare a couple of days down here, so I was determined that he should see as much of these parts as was possible in so short a time. How far I was successful, I will leave the reader to judge after she or he has read this sketch, which I have penned for the edification of those who may purpose spending a day or two in a similar manner.

We soon arrived at my house, and after partaking of some refreshment went for a stroll to the end of the pier, where a breeze was blowing from the north-west, and the sea rolled shoreward, waving up and down, shimmering with the brightness of July sunshine, for it was a glorious day. And away to the westward lay the picturesque remains of old Hampton pier, with its background of grassy slopes surmounted by charming bungalows and other desirable residences; and in the offing several white fishing smacks were languidly drifting by with their nets trailing, and their ruddy sails outspread; while the fair island of Sheppey loomed indistinctly to our left, guarding the entry to the Thames and Medway upon whose outward-flowing tides gleaming sails of many a brig, barge, and schooner could be seen dancing and quivering upon the deeper waters as they swept seaward close to the wind.

I had not seen my friend for many years, so, while he smoked the pipe and thoughtfully contemplated the surroundings, I plied him with divers questions concerning old friends I had known in the Far East, and a thousand and one matters of interest to me, but of no import to the patient reader.

After fifteen minutes had elapsed, this time following the shore to the eastward, and passing through the "Lower Gardens" and along the Marine Parade to the cliffs upon whose slopes a fine band-stand has recently been erected. On gaining these grassy heights we sauntered along, enjoying the soft air and cool breeze. Beneath us the sunset-hued ramparts, in places rugged, craggy and precipitous, overshadowed a strip of pebbly beach and swept boldly round in a crescent toward the distant towers of the famous Reculver, the Roman ruins of ancient times, where the Britons are said to have borne the brunt of the first Roman invasion—which now came into view, the edge of the shore. These solitary ruins are all that remain of a church erected here during the seventh century by Bese, who received a grant of Reculver from Egbert.

According to tradition, two pious sisters, while on their way from France to England, were shipwrecked off this part of the coast. One was drowned, and the survivor, Frances St. Clare—who subsequently became Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns of Faremham—caused these twin towers to be erected on the western side of the old church as a landmark to mariners and as a monument in memory of her deceased sister.

Here and there the cliff has been scooped out by landlamps, and in these wild and bush-grown hollows many a keag of heron has, in the days of our grandfathers, been observed and these and other contrived devices could be safely run inland to the old village of Herne; for this was once a favourite rendezvous among the smuggling fraternity.

Our right, green pasture lands and fields of waving corn and clover, and hedges guarded with wild flowers, stretched away in bright-tinted undulations to the pretty old Saxon village of Birkenington, which slumbers among sylvan scenes and exudes a sweet odour of respectable decay. And behind us, nestling at our feet upon the margin of the sea, was the homely-looking town of Herne Bay, and all about it the fair garden of Kent rolling away in broad-shouldered billows of luxuriant vegetation toward the distant hills which loomed purple in their remoteness, with here and there a glittering spire, or glassy pool, or placid stream meandering like a silver ribbon through mossy banks and shady dells.

Having gained the highest point attainable, we seated ourselves upon a rustic bench, and while a lark sang in the still air above us, let our eyes wander upon the blue expanse of salt-dotted sea, across the horizon of which large ships could be seen gliding down to the wider waters of the Atlantic bound to the uttermost parts of the world. And these passing vessels naturally drew our thoughts away with them to remote shores—to the shores of the Middle Kingdom.

The man who sat beside me had seen many ups and downs of life in China since the days when sailing vessels took four or five months to deliver the English mails to Hongkong, and his mind was a veritable storehouse of interesting anecdotes and historic reminiscences. He had lost one fortune and had cheerfully set to work to make another. This he had accomplished. He had seen poor men grow rich, and the rich become poor; he had watched the building up of great mercantile houses and other institutions, and his knowledge of men and matters was as deep as it was wide and had been drawn from long and varied experience. I listened and marvelled at the retentiveness of his memory. Then I recollected that he was a journalist—one of the few surviving pioneers of Anglo-Chinese journalism—and that his mind had been trained to remember.

When the sun began to wane, we turned homeward, and spent the evening in lounging on the sea front; he with pencil and paper in hand jotting down notes, or cutting news from a budget of evening papers, and I indolently enjoying the balmy tranquillity of the long twilight hour, which was further enhanced by the splendid music of a military band.

The next day dawned calm and sultry, so when church-time came we left the ladies to attend to their devotions at our little "cathedral church" of St. John the Evangelist—raised through the energy and perseverance of our Vicar, the Rev. T. B. Watkins, and justly famous for its unique Sunday afternoon sermons delivered by the Rev. C. E. Duke for children, delivered by the Rev. C. E. Duke—and started for a walk to Herne Bay, which lies about two miles to the south-west of the town.

On quitting the town, the road lay through an uneven country, with cultivated patches of land in all shades of green on our right, and grassy

well-timbered slopes on our left. Bees and butterflies were in the hedges and birds were in the air.

The sweet serenity of the Sabbath prevailed on all sides, imparting a feeling of restfulness which enhanced the beauty of the rural landscape and hushed the mind into contemplative mood. In my opinion, there is nothing more delightful than to wander at leisure on a peaceful summer's day through the homely scenes so characteristic of our island home, particularly through the thought-inspiring haunts which the martyred Ridley has hallowed with his presence, for did he not preach his last sermon in the ancient church of St. Martin, whose square tower now comes into view above the trees of St. Peter's? Yes, and when under sentence of death he fondly mentioned Herne, as that "worshipful and wealthy parish," in his valedictory to the places with which he had been associated, and also that "golly woman, Lady Flenness," who now rests in yonder churchyard.

Such scenes as these often preach to the world-hardened heart a far more impressive sermon than one would be likely to hear preached from any pulpit.

My friend and I both agreed that after all there is no place like England—no place to compare with the familiar scenes of one's childhood. Nowhere in the wide world had we found the same quaint and rustic homesteads, and the same peaceful pastures, where, while bleating sheep and lowing cattle tell with sleepy contentment of the peace, security and plenty of this favoured little isle.

Presently, as we followed the road in a sharp bend to the left, the time-honoured village of Herne and its historic fame came into view, and its square tower, where generations and generations of our forefathers lived humbly and happily and died serenely in the fulness of their years, and where each respectable old age, and of sublimely respectable old age.

Right in the middle of this quiet hamlet, and harmoniously blending with it—although apparently built for a larger and wealthier community—stands the grand old church, with its square flint-built tower, its age-worn porch with steeply pitched roof, and its avenue of chestnut trees, all rich in glorious memories and hallowed monuments of past ages. It was here that the pious reformer Bishop Ridley was Vicar as far back as 1538, and here where the *Deum* was sung by him in English for the first time.

"Beneath those rugged eaves, that yew-tree shade, Each in his narrow cell for ever laid, The souls of forest-fairies of the hamlet sleep."

The service had already begun, and we reverently paused and listened while the organ rolled forth its seraphic music and the voice of the village choir joined in the impressive melody; and as we looked around upon the dear old country place, sweet with the fragrance of antiquity and tinged with the religious light of rural reflections, perhaps we thought of our childhood and of loved ones passed away; for we missed in solemn silence my friend's face who was wont to stand on either hand, and beneath them, in the dewy grass, restful sheep and sportive lambs.

When we had gone far enough, I proposed that we should return. My friend stood for a moment or two and looked along the dusty, hedge-lined road as though he would fain have followed it further.

"If we were to go straight ahead," he enquired, "to where would this road lead us?"

"To Canterbury," I replied. "It is about six miles from here."

I had no idea you were so near to that fine old city," he observed with interest; and as we turned back made our way homeward we planned for the morrow a flying visit to Canterbury; and in response to my pressing invitations to prolong his stay until Monday evening.

We were not to be disappointed in our projects, for the next day proved to be a glorious one with a soft air out of the south.

Not having attained to the dignity of a private carriage and pair we hired a fly, and after an early tiffin made a start on our nine-mile drive. At first the old horse seemed very disinclined to leave the neighbourhood of its stable, but with much gentle coaxing on the part of the patient driver, with whom I sat, it gradually gathered sufficient will-power to drag us out of the town. The poor beast had its good points, nevertheless, though they were hardly manifested till we reached the Canterbury Road, when it jogged along at a comfortable pace which soon brought us to the high level of the Herne Common, on the other side of the little village we had visited on the previous day. Though ignorant of his name or number, I may mention *pro loco publico* that the driver was a most agreeable and communicative person, and I am indebted to him for a deal of information respecting the localities through which we passed.

Non we skirted the margin of the Bleas Woods, from whose lofty depths came the cooling of wild pigeons and the sound of the woodcock, while on our left spacious fields of oats and corn rolled away in vernal splendour to the top of Calcutt Hill, down the steep side of which our conveyance cautiously proceeded with skid and brake in action.

Down we went into a veritable Arcadia of hop-vines, orchards, and woody declivities, and the air was heavy with the perfume of fruits, flowers, and sun-dried hay. We all seemed inclined to linger in this charming and abundant and revel in its beauty; but we were really only passing the threshold of other fairer scenes, and this we discovered, as our carriage laboriously mounted the opposite incline and carried us up past Smeeth Gate Farm, with its picturesque old English architecture, and its two garbled oaks which stand like sentinels before it, stolidly looking back through the centuries they have seen and over the graves of those they have known, and mutely bearing witness to all that has passed unrecorded in this quiet archaic place.

On reaching the brow of the next hill, a magnificent panorama was unfolded to our gaze as we looked down into the tree-shaded valley of the Stour, in which reposes the "Mother-city of the Anglo-Saxon race"; and away on our right the bright sunshine gleamed upon the massive towers of the world-renowned cathedral, rearing themselves high above a surrounding sea of vegetation which sweeps on in bold undulations as far as the eye can see.

was born in Canterbury—and pulled up before Eric Goldstone's time-scarred, though still beautiful, gateway leading into the precincts of the Cathedral. And now that sculptured pile of history in stone loomed grey and mighty before us, grimly grand with the stirring memories of a thousand years.

Here stood the little church of Saint Augustine and the little palace of King Ethelbert, and from the subdued light of Christianity here kindled a flood of inextinguishable glory has spread from sea to sea and land to land until the whole world reflects its radiance from a myriad heaven-blessed spires. Here, when all around them was strife, rapine and bloodshed, the peace-loving monks passed their uneventful days in meditation upon the Holy Scriptures and the works of Aristotle, in inscribing their lives upon these imperishable pages of stone and in fostering with fatherly care all that was then known of the arts and sciences; and here, in the Middle Ages, came the pilgrims to Becket's Shrine, which was then the Mecca of the western world and the treasure-house of Christian England.

Acting as *cicerone*, I led the way through the south-west porch into the lofty nave, with its magnificent groined roof supported by its clustering columns, its ancient and modern stained-glass windows and its interesting monuments to the illustrious dead. Passing along near the northern wall, which is hung in places with the tattered remains of battle-borne standards that droop over the mural tablets of Britain's honoured heroes, we ascended the choir steps, and pausing near the top looked down over the stone balustrade into the dim crime-haunted Martyrdom where Thomas a Becket was foully done to death on December 29th, 1170. Then stealing away from this tragic spot we stood and gazed through the closed gate of the choir upon a scene which hushed and almost bewildered the mind with its holy memories and its magnificence. The beautiful lines of many an ancient window filled the vastness of this shadowy shrine with soft ethereal light which gave grace and conformity to the various styles of architecture and intensified the gloom of gloom of gloom vaulted passage and pillared aisle, thus bringing into relief the rich tracery of arch and screen and canopy.

Soon afterwards we passed out through the South Gate and made our way eastward to the majestic ruins of the old Monastery. The half-covered arches of the Monks Infirmary Hall and Chapel are very interesting, and contain some fine pieces of chiselling on capital and moulding. But one's thoughts were carried back to the remote past with greater vividness as we traversed the path round the Corona, whose bar-guarded windows have looked upon Becket's bejewelled shrine and Conrad's glorious choir, and passing under the low archway perpetuated in the pages of the *Ingolstadt* Legends as the "Dark Entry," with its grim, blue ivy-mantled tower, scattered through the time-blackened cloister, now and again pausing to examine the rust-eaten and which look which were once heavily barred and which look out upon the shady Green Court at the further end of which stands the celebrated Norman porch and staircase.

While meditatively lingering in these dark passages and speculating upon their bricked-up cells and doorways, we heard a low reverberating rumble which was not unfamiliar to me, since I had spent many an hour in these old-world ruins, and I knew that it was the great organ of the Cathedral playing, and that "Evensong" had commenced.

We had already exceeded the time at our disposal, but could not resist the temptation to listen for a few minutes to the service.—This we did, taking up a position at the foot of the steps leading to the choir.

The grand old organ thundered forth an anthem, and the seraphic music swelled like a mighty torrent, seeming to shake the very foundations of this time-honoured fane, and then rippled away through nave and aisle and seemed to lose itself among the lofty intricacies of medieval architecture in groined roof and crested tower.

We stood silent and motionless, thrilled with that indescribable feeling of emotion which appears to be associated with the higher senses and to be born of the pride of race and the knowledge of its power and achievement.

Then reminding one another in awe-inspired whispers that it was time for us to be going, we quietly crept away down the nave and out of the Cathedral.

While ambling homeward through the country lanes, our old horse suddenly gave a loud neigh of surprise, and planting his fore feet firmly in the dust, refused to move the matter, I further. Wondering what a three-legged bogey, looked out and beheld a black dog, dodging with his head hidden beneath a black hood, dodging the road in front of us. On closer inspection, however, I found that this strange-looking object was none other than our enterprising townsman, Mr. P. Pemberton, who was pacing cover with his camera and shooting the scenery in a truly sportsmanlike manner, and with deadly aim. I had caught him poaching in unfrequented preserves, and had discovered the source of those heavy "bags" of tasteful pictorial postcards which emanate from his studio, and are despatched by every mail to all parts of the Kingdom. I begged that he would give me a few specimens, and he had lately captured, and with his usual courtesy and good nature, I allowed me to choose what I liked from a bag, thus placing me under an obligation which I am sure the reader will appreciate. I left him by the covert side aiming at a earnestly at this black-headed gazling long and he roams the country side intruder. And thus he roams the country side now in some leafy solitude, now in the silent aisle of some historic church, and always on the alert for new and picturesque scenes.

After then we drove on through the sunshine. After then I saw my friend, "The Plodder," off at the station: he returning to the busy haunts of men, and I to the quietude of my study.

CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.

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BY M. O'S
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Bogatyr, cruiser, 6640 tons, 12 guns, 19,500 h.p., Captain —, Port Arthur
Boyar, cruiser, 3200 tons, 19 guns, 18,000 h.p., Commander Sarazheff, Port Arthur
Diana, cruiser, 6781 tons, 6 guns, 8900 h.p., Captain —, Saigon

Djigit, gunboat, 1455 tons, 3 guns, 1700 h.p., Captain Nasarow, Port Arthur
Gaidamak, gunboat, 50 tons, 9 guns, 3500 h.p., Commander Yonifief, Port Arthur
Gremiastoy, gunboat, 1490 tons, 6 guns, 2000 h.p., Commander Zagaransky, —
Gromoboi, cruiser, 12,364 tons, 44 guns, 14,500 h.p., Captain Jessor, Vladivostok

Guiliak, gunboat, 1000 tons, 8 guns, 1000 h.p., Commander Shamoff, —
Mandjour, gunboat, 1224 tons, 7 guns, 1400 h.p., Commander Crown, Shanghai
Otavay, gunboat, 1490 tons, 6 guns, 2000 h.p., Commander Vassiloff, Port Arthur
Pallada, cruiser, 6630 tons, 34 guns, 11,610 h.p., Captain Kossowitch, Port Arthur

Peresviet, battleship, 12,474 tons, 30 guns, 14,500 h.p., Captain Kordoff, Port Arthur
Pobeda, battleship, 12,674 tons, 30 guns, 14,500 h.p., Captain Gatszewsky, Port Arthur
Potark, battleship, 10,960 tons, 50 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain Ossoloff, Port Arthur
Rashchik, cruiser, (training ship), 1331 tons, 10 guns, 1786 h.p., Commander Liven, Port Arthur

Retvizan, battleship, 12,002 tons, 62 guns, 16,000 h.p., Captain —
Rossia, protected cruiser, 12,200 tons, 68 guns, 17,000 h.p., Captain Sepeleppinoff, Vladivostok
Sevastopol, battleship, 10,300 tons, 68 guns, 17,000 h.p., Captain Seberennikoff, Port Arthur
Sivuchet, gunboat, 950 tons, 2 guns, 1125 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Ivanoff, Port Arthur

Tsesarvitch, battleship, 13,110 tons, 68 guns, 16,300 h.p., Capt. N. Dabitch, Port Arthur
Zabiyaka, cruiser, 1230 tons, 15 guns, 1194 h.p., Commander Abramoff, Port Arthur

UNITED STATES.
Albatross, cruiser, 3767 tons, 28 guns, 7500 h.p., Captain Dyer, Cavite
Annapolis, gunboat, 1000 tons, 12 guns, 1227 h.p., Captain Rohrer, Shanghai
Bainbridge, t.b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 8000 h.p., Lieut. G. Williams, Hongkong

Barry, t.b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 8000 h.p., Lieut. Irwin, Hongkong
Callao, gunboat, 208 tons, 10 guns, 600 h.p., Lieut. Dismaker, Hongkong
Chauney, t.b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 8000 h.p., Lieut. E. F. Jessor, Hongkong
Cincinnati, cruiser, 3213 tons, 19 guns, 7500 h.p., Captain G. B. Harber, —

Dale, t.b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 8000 h.p., Lieut. Garness, Hongkong
Decatur, t.b.-d., 420 tons, 7 guns, 8000 h.p., Lieut. A. W. Knox, Hongkong
Eleon, gunboat, 560 tons, 10 guns, 6000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood, Shanghai
Helen, gunboat, 1392 tons, 8 guns, 1988 h.p., Commander P. E. Sanyer, Canton

Monadnock, monitor, 3990 tons, 6 guns, 3000 h.p., Captain Mahan, Shanghai
Montevideo, monitor, 4084 tons, 4 guns, 5244 h.p., Commander J. B. Milner, Cavite
New Orleans, cruiser, 3437 tons, 30 guns, 7500 h.p., Commander —, Shanghai
Oregon, cruiser, 10,888 tons, 45 guns, 11,111 h.p., Captain Burwell, Shanghai

Panama, gunboat, 201 tons, 3 guns, 250 h.p., Ensign J. E. Bass, Cavite
Parrang, gunboat, 201 tons, 3 guns, 250 h.p., Captain Bennett, Cavite
Rainbow, cruiser, 4000 tons, 14 guns, — h.p., Captain J. B. Collins, Manila
Raleigh, cruiser, 3113 tons, 18 guns, 7500 h.p., Commander Marshall, Chemulpo

San Francisco, cruiser, 4095 tons, 27 guns, 9913 h.p., Captain Vary, Manila
Vicksburg, cruiser, 10,000 tons, 13 guns, 1118 h.p., Commander Marshall, Shanghai
Villalobos, gunboat, 347 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. H. A. Wiley, Shanghai
Wilmington, gunboat, 1397 tons, 8 guns, 1894 h.p., Commander A. W. Dodd, Manila

Wisconsin, flagship, 12,000 tons, 50 guns, 12,600 h.p., Captain Clover, Shanghai
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